

of the nation. This alarms us the more, when we see the troops of Hanover, which had been affectedly secreted from the last year's estimates (tho' paid by this nation then), now taken avowedly again into British pay; for which second variation we are not able to assign any rational motive. Our alarm therefore must increase, since that patriot zeal seems alarm'd no longer, which adopted, at least, the constitutional jealousy, and which had given, at least, the sanction of ministerial and parliamentary acquiescence to the popular discontent, occasioned before by the troops of Hanover; we therefore consider it as our bounden duty to our country, and to his majesty's royal Family, to warn posterity to watch the exertion of so dangerous a Prerogative, by which, upon the same reasoning and pretence, that a small number of Hanoverians may be introduced into this country, any greater number may; and if that shall ever be the case, the rights and liberties of this country may be left at mercy to the Protestant succession in his majesty's royal house be, almost endangered by the discontents, which such a measure might produce in the hearts of the people.

8thly. Because we are discouraged still more from engaging in the further burthens and hazards of this consuming measure, by the situation of affairs at home. The peace of the kingdom is not yet intirely restored; the whole expence already incurred by the rebellion is not yet ascertained, the further expence which may be incurred cannot be yet foreseen; the pressing demands of the navy debt weaken us most where we should endeavour to be strongest; and since to these we may add the stagnation of commerce, the decay of our inland trade, the vast increase of our military establishment at home, made up of hands wanted by the manufacturer and the farmer, the decrease of national wealth, the difficulty and enhanced expences of raising supplies; when adding debts to debts, we have parted in effect with the very power of redemption, by mortgaging the sinking fund, the fluctuation and delicacy of the public credit; the combination of all these circumstances presents to our minds dark and dangerous situation (such a one as we would not have thus pointed out, if it remained a secret to any one within or without this island); a situation which we apprehend, ought to fix our attention, in the first place, at home, and to warn us not to precipitate the too nearly impending ruin of our country. We should rather hope, by a proper exertion of our own British naval strength, and by assisting the powers more nearly concerned upon the continent, with unsparring, but not with lavish hands, to withstand the ambitious designs of France; that we might regain to this nation, from foreign powers, that respect grounded upon our prudence, and upon our strength rightly applied; which alone ought to be made the foundation, and can alone be the support of peace. At least, that we may find some leisure from our cares for others, to effect, if possible, our own domestic welfare, instead of promoting (as we apprehend the present measure tends to promote) national calamity, bankruptcy, and military government.

9thly. Because our duty to God, and to our country, excites us, in such a situation, more particularly to exert ourselves in discharge of that office, for which we stand accountable to both, being established by the constitution, guardians of the people, and counsellors to the crown; constituted to watch, to check, to avert, to retrieve, to support, or to withstand, wherever our duty suggests; in which no desire of opposition, no personal dislike, no little motive of resentment or of ambition, no selfish or partial consideration, has animated, can relax, or shall disgrace our conduct. Affected deeply, but not depressed, with the impending ruin of our country, we are determined not to be remiss in our endeavours to retrieve it's welfare, which can only be effected by the re-establishment of peace, and of order, by wise economy, and temperate measures, by securing the

tion a truly British, and a moral spirit. With all who will cur in such a conduct we will unite with affection: All connexions and views we disclaim and abhor.

<i>Beaufort,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Suffolk and Berkshire,</i>	<i>Craven,</i>
<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Shustbury,</i>
<i>Westmoreland,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>
<i>Ferrers,</i>	<i>Stanhope,</i>
<i>Oxford and Mortimer,</i>	<i>St. John de Bl.</i>
<i>Abingdon,</i>	<i>Ward,</i>
<i>Aylesford,</i>	<i>Maynard,</i>
<i>Hereford,</i>	<i>Bulle,</i>
<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Talbot.</i>

HAGUE, August 29.

BY Letters from Italy of the 15th, we have Advice, that the French and Spanish Troops which escaped at the close of the 10th Instant, have already passed Tortona, and entered the State of Genoa. The king of Sardinia passed the at Belgiofio, the Morning their Letters were dated, in full trust of the Enemy; so that we are hourly in expectation of good News. His Prussian Majesty has given the strongest assurances, that he is resolved not to violate, in the least, the last Treaty of Peace.

L O N D O N.

August 18. Some Advices from Madrid, dated the 2d instant, N. S. say, that the Governor of Cartagena in Spain has received orders to disarm 5 Frigates that were in Port, and the Isabella and Hercules Men of War; and that the Sailors there, who had been pressed into the crown service, are ordered to be discharged.

August 19. The French Army in Flanders have decamped and retreated two Days March, on hearing of the ill Success of their Army in Italy.

An eminent West India Merchant of this City, who lately possessed of 100,000 *l.* has left a great Part thereof to Government for building a large Man of War, which, at particular Desire, is to be called the Barbadoes; and to be tirely kept to protect the Trade to and from that Island, which he got all his Riches.

Edinburgh, August 26. From Fort Augustus we hear, the several Detachments are successful in apprehending Royal Stragglers, but that the Pretender's Son has hitherto found Way to escape: Some Parties have been in Sight of him, by Means of Lakes or interjacent Morasses, with which Country abounds, have not been able to come up with him.

We hear the Master of Lovat will be transported by Sea to London, there to take his Trial with old Father Simon. From Fort William we are advis'd, that the demolish'd Garrison of Fort Augustus is to be rebuilt, and considerable additions made to the former Works, viz. a Ditch and other Works, &c. that Workmen are now employ'd upon it; Major Marfil now remains there to direct the Works.

Glasgow, August 27. We hear from Argyleshire, that Major General Campbell is returned to Inverary, and brought with him 2000 Stand of Arms belonging to the Rebels. The Argyleshire Militia are disbanded, and sent Home; that eight Independent Companies are to be raised.

N E W Y O R K, October 20.

By Capt. Jauncey who arrived here on Thursday last from Jamaica, we have Letters, informing us of the melancholy News of the much lamented Death of Admiral Dacres, which, 'tis said, was chiefly occasion'd by the extreme Greivousness he was afflicted with, on Account of the late vexatious (not to say treacherous) Behaviour of Commodore Mitchell, in suffering the French Fleet to get safe into Cape Francois, without Power to prevent them.—'Tis said the